Heitzmann et al. disclose a blended hydraulic cement for use in concrete or mortar and which includes 50 to 80 parts portland cement, 13 to 35 parts fly ash, 0 to 10 parts metakaolin, 0 to 6 parts slag, 0 to 4 parts admixture, and 1 to 5 parts potassium carbonate. The cured concrete can be used for rapid repair of existing structures, for reconstruction, or for new construction. However, there is no disclosure of the use of the blended hydraulic cement for any purpose other than in concrete or mortar used to form building structures.

Allen et al. disclose a cement-containing mixture for use in lining metal pipes for protection against corrosive liquids passing therethrough, the cement-containing mixture including 5-75 wt% portland-type cement, 25 to 50 wt% non-fibrous aggregate in the form of silica flour, and fibrous reinforcement in the form of glass fibers. Water is added to the mixture to form a slurry, and the slurry is distributed onto the interior surface of the pipe to a thickness of ⅛ to ½ inch, and cured.

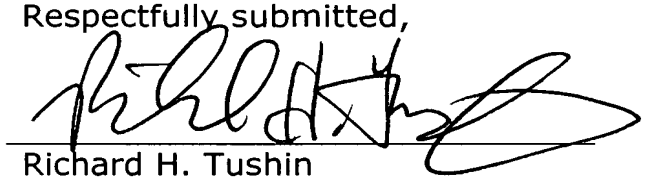
The examiner asserts that, based on Allen et al., it would be obvious to employ aggregate and/or fiber reinforcement in the cemetitious composition of Heitzmann et al. and to apply the cemetitious composition to the internal and/or the external surface of a hollow metallic pipe. This is certainly not correct. Just because the particular cement-containing mixture of Allen et al. is disclosed as being useful in lining metal pipes, this is not suggestive that the very different cement composition of Heitzmann et al., which is very different in composition (the cement in Heitzmann et al. includes 13 to 35 parts fly ash) and is

specificially used in concrete and mortar mixtures, would be useful in creating linings for metal pipes. And there is no teaching in Allen et al. regarding the use of non-fibrous aggregate (silica flour) or fibrous material (glass fibers) that would suggest their use of these in the cement of Heitzmann et al.

The examiner's prior art rejections should be withdrawn.

Favorable reevaluation is requested.

Respectfully submitted,



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VERSION OF THE SPECIFICATION SHOWING THE CHANGES MADE THEREIN

APPLN. SERIAL NO. 09/355,635

Page 1, paragraphs between lines 4 and 5.

--BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to cementitious compositions, and relates to the use of such compositions in corrosion protection.

THE PRIOR ART--

Page 1, paragraph between lines 20 and 23.

--SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

We have now found a way to improve corrosion protection of metal surfaces, such as metallic drinking water pipes. We achieve this by providing a cementitious composition which, in the hardened state, acts as a low leaching and durable coating in low alkalinity and low hardness waters.--

Page 2, paragraph between lines 1 and 3.

--After the cementitious composition has been applied to the surface, it can be left to harden. In general, sufficient hardening will occur within about 24 hours, but it may take several weeks for the composition to finish curing.--

Page 5, paragraphs between lines 7 and 11.

--BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Reference is now made to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is a cross-sectional view of a flat surface that has been treated with a cementitious composition according to the invention; and

Fig. 2 is a cross-sectional view of a pipe that has been treated with a cementitious composition according to the invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT--

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